Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK NOTICES.

A New Method of Obtaining the Differentials of Functions with Special Reference to the Newtonion Conception of Rates or Velocities. By J. Minot Rice, Prof. of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy, and W. Woolsey Johnson, Prof. of Mathematics in St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. Revised Edition. D. Van Nostrand, New York.

On the Transcendental Curves whose Equation is $\sin y \sin my = a \sin x \sin nx + b$. By H. A. Newton and A. W. Phillips.

This is an octavo pamphlet containing 11 pages of discussion of the *properties* of the various curves which result from the substitution of different values for the four arbitrary constants a, b, m, n; and 23 pages of plates. These plates are very elaborate, and are executed in superior style.

Elements of the Infinitesimal Calculus. By James G. Clark, Professor in William Jewell College. Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of students of this interesting branch of analysis, to this extremely well executed and comprehensive text-book upon tbe subject. From the limited perusal we have been able to give this book we feel justified in saying, that the author has treated the various parts of his subject in a clear, concise, and comprehensive manner; and we think the student will encounter no greater difficulties in following the author in his discussions, than is usually encountered by students of Algebra in mastering that branch of analysis.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.

From the kind letters we receive offering pecuniary aid, in case the receipts for the Analyst are not sufficient to keep it going, we are induced to say to our subscribers, in commencing the third volume of the Analyst, that we are by no means discouraged in the enterprise; on the contrary, the patronage we have received, considering the various disadvantages under which our publication appears, is better than we had reason to hope for; and we can account for it only on the assumption that mathematicians are disposd to support a mathematical publication, whereever, and by whomsoever, it may be inaugurated.

Hence, though it does not yet pay us, in a pecuniary point of view, we have no thought of abandoning the enterprise. We have no doubt but that, if our health permits, we shall be able, with a few more years of experience in its management, to place the Analyst in a condition that will enable us, when we are compelled to retire, to transfer its management to abler hands and to a more congenial locality.

We tender our sincere thanks to those who have offered to assist us, and reply, that all we ask is, that the friends of the publication will make such reasonble effort to extend its cirulation among mathematicians and students of mathematics as may be thought consistent.

ERRATA.

On page 9, line 13, for "x^2" in numerator of last term, read n^2.
" 11, " 5 from bottom, for "$\frac{5}{4}$" read $\frac{4}{5}$.
" 13, " 5 dele "inclusive."